

# HAVE CONFIDENCE IN U. S. PRESIDENT

Remarkable Change Has Come Over European Solons During Year.

## EXPRESSIONS OF LEADERS

"There Is Not a Sovereign in the World as Great," Says One.

BY ERNEST P. ORR.

PARIS, January 19.—One year ago Americans abroad were being asked what their country was going to do, what would be its position at the conclusion of the war, what did they think of President Wilson. The interrogations were not always put in the mildest form, nor were the interlocutors sparing in their remarks about the "neutrality and pacifism" United States was making a profit out of the struggle.

To-day the position of the United States and the President may not be better set forth than in the language of some of the most representative men of the world. The importance of both may be judged from the following:

By Maurice Barres, leader of the Catholic party in France, editor, member of the French Academy:

"There is not a sovereign in the world at this hour who disposes of a power equal to that of the President of the United States. He is a master of political strategy. He has achieved what he has set his heart upon by successive steps."

By David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of the British Empire:

"There is no more powerful country in the world than the United States. The British government is in absolute accord with the words of President Wilson pronounced before Congress, and I am not surprised to see Mr. Anquith also in plain accord with him. The British nation adheres indubitably to what the President has said."

By Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States:

"The Americans want to give us their aid to the fullest extent of their resources. They have adopted by a single stroke measures that we have hesitated over. They may make mistakes, but their general conception of the war, both in the military and the economic sense, is a simple one, and therefore better than our conception as Europeans, who are overmuch inclined to analysis and complication."

By Lord Northcliffe, Britain's foremost editor:

"America is no Christmas tree from which the allies may at their pleasure pluck glittering gifts. America will go a long way for us, but we must first prove to her we are conducting the war in a businesslike fashion. One of the national mottoes of the United States is efficiency."

By His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy:

"With its declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, the United States has definitely established its place in the world war that will assure the triumph of the rights of the people. The Italian nation has always had confidence that the unlimited support of the United States would never be lacking."

By General Hlesco, head of the Roumanian mission to France:

"Roumania's eyes are turned toward the United States for help and assistance of the generous people of the great republic which has never been denied to a small people in their hours of need."

By William E. Rappard, Federal delegate of the Swiss republic to the United States:

"The United States has stretched out to Switzerland the protecting arm of a true and disinterested friendship. There is in this magnificent act a grandeur and nobility to which no Swiss heart can remain irresponsible."

By F. W. Forster, professor of the University of Munich:

"No German who has traveled in a neutral country during the war can fail to understand that America is in the war in earnest, that the United States are resolved to combat for years longer if it be found necessary, and if, instead of conciliating, we persist in violating the rights of other peoples."

By Professor Moritz Bonn, of the University of Leipzig, formerly assistant to Professor Dernberg in the United States:

"The question of what President Wilson wants—that is to say what weapons he intends to use against us, not what his aim is, is a question of the greatest political importance to the entire world. I believe that President Wilson is an honest pacifist, but the question now is whether he has not become a Machiavellian, and whether he and his powerful people behind him are pursuing a policy of conquest. He and the United States face us with a political problem that cannot be solved by force of arms."

## MUST SING ELSEWHERE

London Magistrate Not Particularly Pleased With Street Music.

LONDON, January 19.—"I was only singing a Christmas carol," said a middle-aged street singer to the Chatham magistrate.

"Was the singing in such a beautiful way as to induce people to give him money?" asked the magistrate.

"It was horrible," said a policeman. "I admit I was a horrible sight at the moment, but I don't think I was singing horribly," retorted the singer. "Leave the town and sing your carols elsewhere," was the magistrate's decision.

# German Press Resorts to New Camouflage

LONDON, January 19.—The word has gone out from the Wilhelmstrasse, or from the War Office, that the German press is to be given carte blanche to improve the occasion.

Accordingly, we see the mighty and independent German press, with the discipline that characterizes the nation, pouring forth articles in accordance with its instructions. A fair sample of this is afforded in the *Koelnische Volkszeitung*. The journal writes:

"In Germany our 'crises are not caused by any failures in our conduct of the war, but from other causes unnecessary to state here. But in enemy countries crises of a serious character arise because of military defeat, which materially lowers their war balances. It is the anxiety lest they lose the war which has brought about their nervous bewilderment. This is a valuable asset for us. The heavy blows of Hindenburg-Ludendorff represent a policy of strategy and victory, and the plans and methods of the coldly calculating British have been brought to naught. Hollowness, bluff, an uncertain hand, characterize the British conduct of the war."

# AMERICAN FLYERS TO WIN PROMOTIONS SOON

Three Hundred of Them Are Now Qualifying for Thrilling Task.

## FORMERLY AMBULANCE MEN

Pittsburgh Man, Who Organized Lafayette Unit, Has Been Awarded Commission as First Lieutenant in French Forces.

BY HENRY G. WALES.

PARIS, January 19.—Nearly 300 American youths are either flying at the front in the French aviation service, or are finishing their training at various French flying schools in France.

They are all volunteers, and were recruited chiefly from the ambulance services, where they were formerly drivers on the French front.

They are entirely separate and distinct from the hundreds of American youths who are in the aviation branch of the signal corps of the United States Army, and who are receiving their training in various schools taken over from the French army.

It is expected that all of these Americans now officially with the French army will be taken over by the American expeditionary force under the command of General Pershing, soon after the first of the year.

Those who have been actively engaged in aerial fighting for some time, like the members of the Lafayette Escadrille and a score or more other Americans attached to various French units, will probably receive captaincies in the United States Army.

Others, who have only been at the front for a short time, will be made first lieutenants, and it is expected that all the rest—practically every man holding a brevet from the French army—will be made a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

This will be a marked promotion, as in the French air service the men automatically become corporals when pupils at the flying schools, and then sergeants when they receive their brevets as aviators. Their next promotion to sublieutenant may come at any time or never.

Raoul Givass Lufbery, the American ace, with eighteen German machines officially to his credit, is only a sublieutenant in the French service, a step above the ordinary beginners, who are sergeants.

William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, who was in the Foreign Legion during the first year of the war and then entered aviation and organized the American Escadrille, as the Lafayette unit was first called, has been made a first lieutenant in the French army. It is believed that both he and Lufbery will receive commissions as first-majors in the United States Army.

## HIGH WAGES FOR TYPISTS

Salaries as High as \$200 Per Month Now Paid in Paris.

PARIS, January 19.—The big, serious result of the presence of the American army in France, with ever increasing numbers, is now confidence of the allies in final victory, but some of the little, lighter consequences are as annoying to some people in France as they are agreeable to others. Principally these changes are the increased cost of luxuries and of wages. While luxuries do not seem to be scarce, luxuries in both cases the buyer is the only one who suffers. The dealers in good things to eat and pleasant things to wear are making more money than before and so are people who seek employment from civilian chauffeurs, American army cars to typists in staff offices.

In Paris the employment of typists and stenographers as well as less skilled feminine office labor has caused an unprecedented scarcity of office workers of this kind. Those available demand high wages. The salary of a typographer-typist has more than doubled. Some are now earning 1,200 francs (more than \$200) monthly instead of 400 francs (about \$75). I know of one case where an experienced girl clerk who had been earning 140 francs (about \$25) monthly obtained a position in the aviation staff office, 400 francs a month. It is now difficult to engage an expert stenographer in Paris for less than 1,000 francs (\$175) a month.

# AMERICAN AMBULANCE UNIT IS DECORATED

Green and Red Fourragere Is Conferred on Section Five.

## LOOPEL BRAIDED CORD

Honors Were Won During French Counteroffensive at Verdun, When General Mangin Won Back Positions Captured.

BY HENRY G. WALES.

PARIS, January 19.—Section No. 5 of the Norton Harjes Field Ambulance Service has been decorated with the fourragere of the Croix de Guerre. This is the only American ambulance unit to receive this honor, and since all American sections are now officially a part of the United States Army and merely attached to the French army, there will probably be no further such decorations.

General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies of the north and the east, conferred the green and red fourragere on section No. 5 following its second citation in the orders of the day of the general in command of the group of armies to which the ambulance unit was attached.

The fourragere is a braided cord, looped under the left shoulder and carried across the left breast to the third button in the front of the tunic. Section No. 5 won its first army citation during the French counteroffensive at Verdun, when General Mangin won back from the crown prince the positions menacing the citadel—positions for which the Germans had fought unceasingly for seven months.

Section No. 5 was stationed on the east bank of the Meuse with a certain division of French infantry, which has won ground, prisoners and glory in almost every offensive the French have undertaken since the beginning of the war. The American drivers worked day and night, under bombardment, through barages and amid bursting bombs from German airplanes circling overhead.

The second army citation was won on the Aisne, when the French hurled the Germans back over the Chemin-des-Dames, and thus deprived them of the line of heights which they had used as observatories to watch everything the French were doing. The most dangerous part of the work of evacuating the French wounded and the injured Germans who were captured lay in crossing the pontoon bridges hastily cast across the Aisne.

The French engineers. These bridges were always under shell fire, the Krupp guns being signaled by artillery observers in captive balloons and by German aviators. But the Americans never flinched when the pontoons were blown to pieces; they merely ran up or down stream to the next bridge and crossed on that. So General Petain cited them again in an official army order of the day.

## RABBIT SKIN FOR FURS

On London Merchant Offers Them at Half a Crown Each, Unmounted.

LONDON, January 19.—Those who do not feel justified in purchasing a fur coat may be glad to know that there are certain ways and means of securing all the warmth and comfort of cozy shoulder wrappings without going to any great expense.

At a well-known Oxford Street shop, for example, silver-gray rabbit skins are being offered now at half a crown each, unmounted, but ready for lining. They are soft, thick furs, not at all unlike chinchilla in appearance, and with a little careful manipulation they could easily be fashioned into square sailor collars and warm shoulder capes. Lined with gray satin, or possibly with a remnant of gray and silver brocade, they could be made into separate stoles or high, straight collar bands, while muffs to match need not be beyond the skill of the amateur furrier. Charming little fur sets for children can be made out of these gray rabbit skins, daintily finished with bows of gray satin ribbon.

## CHILEAN CABINET

Domingo Amunategui Is Chosen Minister of Interior, and Pereira of Foreign Affairs.

[By Associated Press.] SANTIAGO, CHILE, January 19.—A new Chilean Cabinet is announced, as follows:

Minister of the Interior—Domingo Amunategui.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Guillermo Pereira.

Minister of Finance—Manuel Herera.

Minister of Justice—Pedro Aguirre.

Minister of War—Luis Vicuna.

Minister of Industries—Francisco Landa.

The previous Chilean Cabinet, of whose resignation there has been no report, was formed October 13, 1917. Eduardo Suarez Mujica, former ambassador to the United States, was Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Big London Banks Combine.

LONDON, January 19.—The London and Provincial and the London and Southwestern, two of the great joint stock banks, amalgamated the first of the year.

At an early date the shareholders will be asked to confirm the provisional agreement made between the banks. The paid-up capital of the combined banks will be £2,125,000, and the subscribed capital £4,250,000. The reserve fund will be £3,000,000, and the total current and deposit account balances will amount to about £70,300,000.

# HERCULEAN TASK FOR RED CROSS

American Society Undertakes to Care for 500,000 Refugees.

## PROVIDE FOOD AND HOMES

Wonderful Work Accomplished by Association Among Helpless of Italy.

BY ERNEST P. ORR.

PARIS, January 19.—Thanks to the prompt action of the American Red Cross, 500,000 refugees from the Italian invaded zones have been provided with food, shelter and clothing; two ambulance sections have already arrived behind the front and a third is on its way, while two more are being organized in Paris with all possible speed; American doctors are pouring into Italy; base and field hospitals have been established and within six weeks through the front the whole Italian nation had received an overwhelming demonstration of the most profound sympathy and co-operation of the United States.

Major Grayson N. P. Murphy, in charge of the Red Cross work on this side, has just returned from the scene of activities with an account of the work accomplished in striking Italy, which, without any preliminary organization, food, money, clothing, hospital supplies and workers had to be rushed on the double quick to aid the suffering population of the Venetian plains.

The condition of the sufferers, driven from their homes in many instances at less than two hours' notice, with no means of transporting any of their household effects, forced to flee at top speed to avoid capture by the Austro-German cavalry and armed motor cars, was pitiful in the extreme. Exposure, hunger and lack of sanitary arrangements threatened to create a serious outbreak of disease. Coupled with the state of disarray and confusion into which the whole country has been thrown by the suddenness of the onslaught, the Red Cross had a Herculean task to accomplish in the face of frightful odds.

It began by establishing relief bases all along the line of retreat. As fast as they arrived hundreds of thousands of women, children and old men were shipped to Central and Southern Italy, and even as far south as Sicily and Sardinia. The Italian government co-operated in every possible way, detaching as many men as it could spare from the fighting forces to aid in the work of getting the women and children out of the danger zone, commandeering transports where it was possible and sending aid in the shape of cash without any red tape. The lines of communication that were not jammed as we the northerners were placed at the disposal of the Americans and the trainloads of refugees given the right of way.

After the emergency bases came emergency hospitals; huge field kitchens were set up, dispensaries opened that were free to all comers, and, as soon as the supplies began to arrive from France, great warehouses were opened to receive the foodstuffs needed to the needy. Within two weeks hospitals and bases had been established in every important city in Italy, homes for the dependent had been opened and the work organized along the most scientific lines. Signorina Garibaldi, a direct descendant of the great liberator, threw open the doors of her home in Rome to 100 of the poor people from the north, while Americans all over Italy volunteered to receive as many charges as they could find room for. The city of Rome appropriated on its own account 2,000,000 lire for relief work.

## HIGH WAGES; HIGH PRICES

House of Commons Given Report That Shows Advances Recently Made on Goods.

LONDON, January 19.—"High wages mean high prices. Fresh cycles of wage advances succeed one another. Each one results in further increases of prices or in preventing a reduction of prices. The producers are raising prices against themselves as consumers. We are deeply impressed with the seriousness of the situation and are convinced that if the process continues as a result can hardly fail to be disastrous to all classes of the nation."

This is the summing-up of a report just given to the House of Commons by its Committee on National Expenditure, after long investigation into the rising cost of necessities of all kinds in Great Britain. "The whole thing is a vicious circle of rising wages followed by rising prices," asserts the report. The counter-recommendations of the committee include:

The government should endeavor to avoid the creation of new credits in financing the war.

The actual increase in the cost of living to the working classes should be ascertained.

Profits should be limited.

Any advance of wages should be limited if given on any ground other than the rise in the cost of living.

A single policy under the direction of one authority should be adopted in all industry in the determination of wage questions. The all-around increase in wages of 10 per cent and similar increase in the cost of commodities purchased at home, has already involved an increase in national expenditure of 150,000,000 pounds yearly.

One of the most important causes of the increase of expenditure, says the committee, has been the expansion of credits. If it had been possible to finance the war from day to day by means of direct taxation and loans from the savings of the people, the general increase of prices would have been considerably less than it is.

# PARISIAN WOMEN FLOCK TO OLD TEA ROOMS

War Restrictions Apparently Fail to Check Society's Latest Fad.

## SUGAR SCARCE; CAKES BAD

Nevertheless, They Continue Coming, and Show Off the Smartest Frocks—Theaters Show Marked Economy of Talent.

PARIS, January 19.—There is a discrepancy between fashion and the economies which are now practiced in Paris; at the tea rooms, where the newest fashions are to be seen, there are many war restrictions. Sugar is rare, there is no milk, and cakes are not what they were; but women still flock to tea rooms, dress is there at its smartest, and in one seems to mind paying 5 francs for a most unpalatable apology for what used to be the coziest meal of the day.

At the theaters there is a marked economy of talent, and as marked a rise in prices. Very few women wear full evening dress, but the toilette which has taken the place of the décollete gown can scarcely be called economical for it abounds in rich materials: satin, fur, cloth of gold or silver, and on it gleam pearls in ropes. The house as a whole looks dull, but between the acts, in the foyer, dresses sober in color show themselves on close inspection to be both beautiful and expensive. But the best-dressed people are those who dress with noticeable neatness and simplicity, and a woman may go to the French opera in a tailormade if she is so inclined.

In private life there is the same discrepancy between spending and saving. Here, on the one hand, are people who have reduced expenditures to the finest point; there, on the other, are people who are furnishing afresh throughout, and the furniture shops are as busy as they can be. Several of the large dressmakers now under the hands of decoration, and at her dressmaker's a woman can discard a new dress and the setting at home in which she will wear it. Wall hangings, curtains, cushions, upholstery, electric light fittings, household linen and many other domestic details can be discarded at the dressmaker's.

But even in the most luxurious houses there is the other side, which tells of war; there will probably be no heating or not enough; there will be difficulty in household washing; service generally will be poor, sugar scarce, bread inferior, and only the rattle of crisp notes will tempt tradesmen to sell certain goods even at a large profit. Servants' wages are higher than ever, and servants difficult to find. Only what is superfluous is easily obtained, and this is even in dress. Luxurious clothes can be had any day, but necessities, such as sound boots, gloves which wear and look well, woolen underwear, serviceable cloth for a coat and skirt, are hard to get. Women who have growing girls to clothe and boys to fit out for school have much to ponder over.

There is no actual scarcity of food, except of sugar; but to the poor, and to the unobtrusive, respectable people whose incomes have decreased, many things are prohibitively dear. Trademen know that they can sell whatever they have, and can in consequence ask what price they like. Prices vary in different quarters; even bread is not sold at the same price everywhere. In the matter of coal there is much confusion, for although cards have been dealt out and landlords have undertaken to provide central heating, there are many who can get no coal, or get very bad coal, or find that half the coupons on their cards have been struck out because the house has been struck out of the list. Coal merchants have no coal to send out, landlords have no satisfactory answers to give, and tenants can do nothing, not even go south, for there is no room on the trains.

A recent restriction on spirit essence will probably lessen the number of private motor vehicles, and taxicabs are likely to become fewer. But pet dogs still live in the lap of luxury, and women still pay fabulous prices for the latest specimens, which they continue to load with costly collars and all the trappings of civilization.

## APPROVES PEACE TERMS

Hungarian Statesman Praises United States President in Many Speeches.

BERNE, January 19.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian statesman who has just visited Switzerland, approved in general President Wilson's peace terms, in a score or more speeches and statements which he made while here. In Count Karolyi's opinion, the necessary conditions for a lasting peace are the renunciation of all annexationist aims and the complete democratization of all the belligerent powers. Speaking particularly of Hungary, he said:

"The new scheme for electoral reform in Hungary, while it does not mean universal suffrage and direct voting, yet brings with it a reasonable extension of the right to vote, and is therefore to be regarded as a step in the way towards that democratization which is the basis of a lasting peace. It is to be secured, and the first result of which will be a complete reform of Parliament to the end that the government will be dependent on the mass of the people, and not merely on the middle classes."

"As for the problem of nationalities in Hungary, it will solve itself automatically when the whole system of government has been democratized. The middle-European states will inevitably result in the perpetuation of war, and is to be condemned on that account. Freedom in commercial relations is a necessary attribute to a lasting peace, and Hungary must have a free hand in all economic questions, and not be bound to Germany by any long-standing agreement."

# High Boots Tabooed; Skirt Length Undecided

LONDON, January 19.—High boots must be abandoned to help to win the war. This is the new order for women.

Lord Claud Hamilton drew attention in the House of Commons to the continued fashion, which, in the present scarcity of leather, diminishes the amount available for footwear for the poor.

H. W. Forster replied that the War Department, after consultation with the Board of Trade, has decided to issue an order prohibiting the manufacture of boots for women with uppers over a specified height.

"Will heels be limited also?" asked Mr. Whitehouse.

"Will there be a concurrent order for the lengthening of petticoats?" asked Sir John Rees, amid laughter.

The Financial Secretary was silent on these points.

# ITALY WILL MOBILIZE FORCE TO GET FOOD

Agriculturists Are to Be Given Special Instruction in Work.

## LABOR SHORTAGE A HANDICAP

Mayors of Every Town Are Ordered to Take Census of All Farmers of Both Sexes and State Approximate Time.

BY CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

ROME, January 19.—The first of a series of emergency war measures tending to improve as much as circumstances will permit the difficult food situation will be announced soon. The mobilization of all the agricultural forces of the country will be ordered and the new army sent to work wherever there exists a scarcity of farm labor.

According to the experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the radical measure, for which there is no precedent, was rendered imperative by the necessity of supplying the large landowners and the organizations that have engaged in agricultural enterprises on a large scale with all the labor they need for sowing and taking in the crop. The scarcity of labor also has made imperative the co-ordination of work in farming operations.

The mobilization will take place under the direction of Agricultural Ministers, who will be assisted by a few of the officers of the Italian general staff. The mayors of every town will be ordered to take the census of all the farm labor of both sexes in his district and state the approximate time needed for local farming work. The next step will be the compulsory enlistment of every man in a new army which will be under the command of regular petty officers.

Active operations will begin early in March. Thanks to different climatic conditions, the harvesting season in the south of Italy and in the islands is a month in advance on that of the north. Consequently the authorities expect to move the different agricultural units from place to place till every crop has been taken in, and then repeat the operation next year for the plowing and sowing season.

The general staff has promised its hearty co-operation, provided the military situation at the front improves or, at least, remains stationary. In this case, 200,000 or 300,000 men will be temporarily released from the army and sent to work in the farming districts. The men and the women will be paid the prevailing rate of wages.

The authorities are confident the plan will work without a hitch, and if the results are as predicted, and if it is not impracticable that compulsory farming will be among the after-war measures with which the government expects to solve some of the most distressing problems connected with the resupplying and revivifying of the country.

In connection with the present food situation, Premier Orlando announced in the Chamber of Deputies that it could not be improved even if hostilities ceased to-morrow, the high cost of living and the scarcity of the necessities of life would continue for a long time after the conclusion of peace, and that the solution of the problem of supplies is that to-day the country must resupply itself or be contented with the little that can be imported from abroad.

At the same time the Premier said that before long the people will be called upon to make additional sacrifices, and that in order to increase the ration of the men in the trenches, new food restrictions would be imposed on the country at large.

## CARSON INSINCERE

Such Is Charge Made by Tim Healy in a Speech in the House of Commons.

LONDON, January 19.—Tim Healy, in a speech in the House of Commons on the reform bill, made an attack upon Sir Edward Carson, describing him as the sinister figure who was responsible for all the recent trouble in Ireland.

He declared that the right honorable gentleman did not care a curse about Ulster. It was simply part of a political game of setting England and Ireland by the ears. He created De Valera, he was the author of the rebellion in Ireland and of all the killings and imprisonments, Mr. Healy said.

He was the fit representative of the conspirators who stole St. Mary's Abbey from the Catholics and made it the foundation of persons who were of his class and kidney, Mr. Healy charged.

# IDOLATRY GREAT EVIL IN GERMANY

Such Is the Opinion Recently Expressed by Lord Robert Cecil.

## STATE IS ABOVE RELIGION

Secret of Whole Revolting List of Outrages and Atrocities.

LONDON, January 19.—"The fundamental evil of Germany to-day is idolatry," said Lord Robert Cecil in a statement for the Associated Press. "They have set up for themselves a graven image, just as truly as did the worshippers of Baal, against whom the prophets of the Bible preached."

"Germany's idol is the state. They place the state above religion, above morality, above all laws of God or man. They believe that any act is justified which advances the interests of the German state, however base that act may be, however immoral, however inconsiderate of the lawful rights of others."

"Otto Kahn, himself a German by origin, has defined this state idolatry as 'the demoniacal obsession of power worship and world dominion.'"

"This idolatry is at the bottom of our whole fight against Germany. It is the secret of the whole revolting list of outrages and atrocities which Germany has committed against the civilized world. The violation of Belgium, the Armenian atrocities, the unspeakable horrors of submarine warfare—all these are the outcome of a creed which holds that no laws of morality are binding when the defense of the state is at stake."

"The results of this idolatry are the foundations of morality by Germany are bound to be colossal and far-reaching. They mean the degeneracy of the whole German structure, and the effects are already seen in the wave of crime and immorality which is sweeping over Germany. So long as the governing classes are infected with this doctrine, there is no limit to the wickedness and cruelty which will be put into execution. It means the undermining ultimately of the whole fabric of their civilization. This is what President Wilson has foreseen. This is a reason for the determination of President Wilson and the leaders of the allies on both sides of the water to carry this war through, whatever the cost, in order that the world may be a fit world to live in."

"The Lansdowne letter has been thought by some to indicate some weakening of determination on the part of this country, some change of attitude. I believe any such impression is a profound delusion. I know it is a delusion as far as the actual government of England is concerned, and I believe that the British people, as a whole, including Lord Lansdowne himself, are more determined than ever to bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

"I see that it is being alleged with a certain degree of plausibility that there are many points in which Lord Lansdowne is in agreement with President Wilson's message. That may be so. But in the case of the President's message there breathes through every line not only a determination to win, for in that there is no difference between the two men—but also a certainty of victory. The message of leadership which Lansdowne's letter lacks."

## SAYS KAISER MAKES ERROR

German Writer Holds Emperor's Treatment of Jews Not Proper.

AMSTERDAM, January 19.—A sensation has been caused in Germany by the publication of an article written by Herr Cohen-Reis, a member of the Reichstag and an adherent of the majority Socialistic party, advising Germany and Turkey to issue a declaration in favor of the establishment of a Jewish national home land in Palestine, along the lines of the famous Balfour declaration, which he endorses in the strongest terms.

Herr Cohen-Reis pronounces the British declaration as a move of the greatest political wisdom. He deplores the lack of political foresight on the part of Germany and Turkey in permitting England to take the lead in the response to the Jewish demand, and even if they should both make the declaration, he proposes, they will now derive the greatest political advantage from such a course, as it will come too late to win the sympathy of the Jewish people for the cause of the Central Empires. But, at least, he points out, it will help to moderate the antagonism of the Jews of Russia, whose friendship, he declares, is of vital importance to the success of the present peace negotiations with Russia.

## HONOR WAR'S HEROES

Two Marble Memorials Unveiled in Honor of Middlesex Regiment.